SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ALLIES CROSSING THE TEBICUARI.

Rumored Atrocities of the Paraguayan Government.

Poreigners Dragged from the American Legation.

The steamer South America, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Rio Janeiro September 25, arrived at this port yesterday with interesting news from the Brazile nd river de la Plata.

BRAZIL.

The Paraguayans Abandon Matto Gre Strength of Lopez-Movements of the Allies Against the Line of the Tebicanri-Mixed Up Strategy-Fetes-Telegraphy-Exchange. Rio Janeiro, Sept. 25, 1868.

The Paraguayans appear to have abandoned the province of Matto Grosso, as an exploring party saw no signs of them as far down the Paraguay as Albumerque and no signs that they had been up the river of late, so the Brazilian settlers were beginning iron-clads are reported from the river Plate to have gone upwards into Matto Grosso to run the Paraguayans out if any still remained on the river. It is most probable, however, that the Paragayans will not be found, as Lopez has evidently determined to carry on all his fighting inland, where he can meet the allies away from their ironlads and find opportunities for cutting off itheir onvoys and for carrying on a guerilla warfare against them. A Paraguayan priest here says Lopez has 15,000 to 20,000 men yet, and that he can hold his own for years at Villa Rica unless the people rise up against him and force him to leave. The allies eport that he has shot 300 or 400 persons for a conspiracy and has his brother in prison. The follow-ing is a summary of what operations have been ed since the news forwarded by the packet of

zilian army, crossed the Jacaré, a stream flowing into the Tebleuari, and routed a force of 300 Paraguayan cavalry on the other side, killing forty-five men and making some prisoners, together with 122 equipped horses. On the 28th the same force attacked and carried a redoubt on the bank of the Tebicuari. This work had a strong gate in the middle, with a drawbridge across the ditch which surrounded the whole work, and was defended by some 400 Paraguayans with three small cannon. It was also protected by abattis, secured to the ground by stakes. The assaulting force consisted of two brigades of infaniry, a brigade and two half corps of cavalry, six cannon and a contingent of sappers. The assault was vigorously made, the ditch was crossed on planks thrown over at various points, the abattis cut through and the parapet gained. The struggle, though short, was severe, and the official report gives the Paraguayan loss at 170 killed and 312 wounded. The three cannon were captured, together with arms, ammunition, horses and oxen. Four monitors were then ordered to enter the Tebicuari, which were able to go up two leagues without difficulty, and on the 1st of September the crossing of the Tebicuari was made and it was found that the Paraguayans had abandoned all the lines there, leaving a dismounted, the pieces being thrown into the river.

In the march of the Brazilian army from Humaitá to the Tebicuari no less than 900 draught oxen were killed in the transporting of the baggage and munitions, notwithstanding that much was sent by water. guayan cavalry on the other side, killing forty-five

In the march of the Brazilian army from Humalta to the Tebicuari no less than 900 draught oxen were killed in the transporting of the baggage and munitions, notwithstanding that much was sent by water. It is stated that a number of bodies, variously stated at 20 to 400, were found unburied in a ditch in Tebicart, victims, it is said, made by Lopez for conspiring against him. The last accounts say that the Brazilian army was crossing the Tebicuari, and that the leading division was on its march northward and would be joined at Angostura by General Gelly y Obes with 5,600 men.

would be joined at Angostura by General Gelly y Obes with 5,600 men.

Lopez is said to have first gone from Tebucari to Villeta, a port on the Paraguay some distance below Asuncion and a place where the river was shallow, but to be moving towards Cerro Leon and Villa Rica, places asserted to be strongly fortified, and to be ruining the railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica in order to prevent it serving the allies in their operations. He is also said to have large numbers of horses and to have 15,000 men. The roads to the morth of the Tebicuari are stated to fun over dry ground, and therefore hot so difficult for the movements of an army and its baggage as those to the south. The principal part of the squadron is alleged to be gone to Asuncion and two of the small iron-clads on into the Matto Grosso waters.

The American gunboat Wasp had gone to Asuncion.

is said a provisional government is to be set up

Pilar.
The Brazilians seem terribly afraid lest Lopez onld escape them by getting on board the Wasp. afortunately he does not appear likely to throw miself on the hospitality of the commander of that inboat, and if he did wish to do so he could not be Unfortunately he does not appear likely to throw himself on the hospitality of the commander of that gunboat, and if he did wish to do so he could not be gratified, as the commander is forbidden to receive him. The proceedings of Lopez and the allies are not clearly comprehensible from the correspondence received. On leaving Teblecari he is said to have gone hortit to Villeta, a river port twenty-five miles below Asuncion, with what object is not clear, as he is later stated to be leaving it with his army in the direction of Villa Rica, and to be ruining the Asuncion and Villa Rica Raliroad. Perhaps this last was his motive for marching along two sides of a rightangle triangle instead of taking the direct road. The Allies were marching north, apparently with the view of establishing themselves at Asuncion as a base, and the feet had gone up to the same place. The road from Tebicuari to Asuncion is said to be very bad, it passing through low flats and timber along the Paraguay, while that to Villa Rica from Tebiquary is stated to be a good, dry road, which makes the movements of both parties still more inexplicable. However, a few days will probably resolve the enigma. The united army of the Allies must number now 35,000 men, as the garrison of Humaita had been reduced to 1,000 men, and the Argentines, to the number of 5,600, had marched to join the Brazilians.

The 24th of September was the anniversary of the death of Fedro L, the first Emperor and father of the present one. Funeral guns were firing all day. As he was forced to abdicate because of his wishing to govern despotically in spite of the constitution, the liberal papers are very industriously bringing the events of his reign before the public. The Diarlo do Poro published French articles for its European edition to go by the French packet yesterday. So strong a comparison was made in them between the Emperor Dom Pedro II. and Louis Philippe and Charles X., that it was current that the government had ordered the Post office authorities to stop the numb

the short lines about the city are hearly always out of order.

We hear the South American Navigation Company is in a bad way; its dock at Colonia, in the river Plate, a failure. It had great prospects and good opportunities of making money by charters from the government.

Exchange rules at about 19 pence to the milreis, sovereigns 120000 and gold 132.

Admiral Davis gives a grand ball on the 30th on board his flagship Guerriere. The Duke de Saxe and Princess Leopoldina, the Ministers, diplomatic corps and all the upper ten are to be there.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Reports of Horrible Atrocities Committed by Lopez' Government-Foreigners Dragged from the American Legation-The Best Fundies of Paragnay the Victims—Summary of the Situation—Cattle and Sheep Trade—Financial and Commercial.

BURNOS AYRES, Sept 13, 1869.

Buenos Ayres, Sept 13, 1868.

The war on Paraguay is closing with the bloodlest shapters of history. The defence by Lopez of his native land, rising to grandeur when it has been marked by justice, is now assuming the relentiess bruelty and heartlessness of the tigers of the same jungles. It appears now, as the curtain rises on the interior, that the unanimity of the Paraguayans was was not only from ardent love of Lopez, but also from intelligent fear of him. His rule as President has been absolute, and as occasion offered he has not shrunk from inficting punishments of any kind or degree. We have heard rumors of recent conspiracies against him, but now we have the sanspiracies against him, but now we have the san-

minary details. While the Paraguayan army was at Teblenari, on July 1, Lopez heard of an extensive conspiracy against him at the capital, Asuncion. He first called against him at the capital, Asuncion. He first called to his camp the commander of the post, Captain Gomez, who was conveyed in irons, examined by torture and died under its infliction. Colonel Denis, of Cerro Leon, was next arrested, and he and all his properties of Lopez arrived at headquarters in chains, and the aid-de-camp of one of them was instantly executed. Many of the principal men of Asuncion

were involved, and large numbers of them were summarily executed. All Argentines and all citizens of Uruguay Yound at Asuncion were shot. Two men of Corrientes escaped. The Bishop was placed under arrest in his own house, and three priests were arrested and tortured to clicit the truth. These atrocious crimes drove some to seek shelter in the United States Legation; but they were torn out and fared no better for the protection of the Stars and Stripes. The first batch of prisoners led out for execution consisted of fifty persons of the best families, and from among the early and fast friends of Lopez. For the next eight or ten days the executions were frequent, and among them were many foreigners and even the Vice Consul of Portugal, until the brutal soldiery reveled in their bloody work and heaped insults of every kind on the suspected. The executions were preceded and attended by the most incredible cruelties and tortures. At Tebicuari fort, after it had been abandoned, the allies found 300 bodies recently killed by various modes, and half burled in a ditch. They were bodies of white persons, and the delicate hands and feet indicated that here the best Paraguayan blood had been shed by Paraguayan hands. Also at San Fernando were fou. In its states Legation. Since the arrest of President Lopez two brothers they have not been seen at large, and it is supposed that they are already executed or are incarecrated in one of the subternace and ungeons with which that country has abounded for the last fifty years. It is said that all the married sisters of Lepez are also in prison, as are also a large number of the most respectable laddes of the country, and are a sad reverse of the heroic defence made for these three years by the Paraguayans. The present state of things may be very briefly given. Lopez, with the remnant of his forces, about forty leagues from Humaita. The fortification made on the right bank of the river Tebicuari was abandoned by him and afterwards a smaller one at San Fernando. On September's all t

river Piatte. He will be inaugurated October 14 prox.

An English company has been formed for the purpose of exporting live cattle and sheep to Europe. They intend to employ five steamers of 2,000 tons each and to carry away 5,000 cattle and 5,000 sheep monthly. They will obtain water by distillation and use steamed food on the way. They ask license and a monopoly for eight years. The monopoly will most likely not be granted. The national government here has offered a reward of \$3,000 gold for the best mode of preserving beef for exportation.

Money is now pientiful and cheap. Exchange on England is forty-nine pence per gold dollar.

There is at present a larger number of American ships in port than at any one time for many years. The number is twenty-two. The best passenger steamers on this great river were built at New York and Boston.

The Allies Preparing to Attack Villeta-Ex-Minister Berjes Reported One of Lopez' Vic-tims—Navigation of the Vermejo—Diplomatic Movements-Fine Harvest Expected.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 14, 1868. Since closing my letter we have had a steamer from headquarters; but there is no news except of a united and vigorous march of the allied army on Villets, the last retreat of Lopez. This is on a favoring bend of the Paraguay river, and he may plant there a battery of some force, as he has 13,000 men and over sixty guns. But he will be attacked by twice the number of men, seconded by nine ironclads.

There is no reason to doubt the atrocious cruelities reported of Long towards his own former and heat

There is no reason to doubt the atrocious cruelties reported of Lopez towards his own former and best friends. News has just arrived that ex-Minister Berjes, of Paraguay, was one of the victims of Lopez in the conspiracy affair. Mr. Berjes was once special commissioner to the United States and was a fine scholar, a gentleman and an honor to his country. He was one of the best men in South America. An agent has gone to the United States to bring out new light draught steamers for the river Vermejo, to make an outlet for Bollvia-to the Atlantic as soon as the war closes, it is a grand siep of progress. An expression has been made by the lower house of Congress averse to removing the capital of the republic away from Buenos Ayres.

General Paez, so long the worthy representative of Venezuela at Washington, now represents that republic at this capital.

Mr. Worthington, the new American Minister to this country, was received yesterday by President Mitré. He was conveyed in the onicial coach, and on arriving a guard of honer and a band of music aided in the honors. The speeches were the old stereotyped ones.

Health good. Fine prospects for harvest.

URUGUAY.

The Allies Reported as Crossing the Tebi-cuari-A Triumvirate Appointed in Para-gusy-Movements of the Contending Ar-mics-Commercial and Financial News.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 14—9:35 P. M.
The mail steamer from Paraguay has arrived at Buenos Ayres, bringing the following intelligence:— The United States steamship Wasp has gone up to

Asuncion.

The Brazilian squadron is at Villeta, where Lopez is encamped on a range of hilis, occupying a very formidable position. The allied army is still crossing the Tebicuari. The general order of the day is to march on Asuncion, and the troops will only halt for a few hours on the right bank of the Tebicuari.

A new Paraguayan government has been formed in Pilar; it is a sort of triumvirate where all despatches, &c., connected with the provisional government of Paraguay are attended to.

Timbo is abandoned. The base of supplies has been established in Pilar. About 1,000 Brazilians, and Commander Morales, with his batallion, remain in Humaita. Currupalit is deserted and the town shut up. Osorio, with the vanguard, is ten leagues northwest of the Tebicuari. Lopez, according to Coronel Martinez, has about 14,000 men, the very flower of his army, and also a large cavalry force and immense supplies of ammunition. He retreats to Villa Rica, where it is thought he will make his stand. The railway is destroyed. Two small iron-clads have gone up to Matte Grosse to clear the river.

In Buenos Ayres Congress is discussing a new Custom House bill. The export duty on live stock has been abolished. Exchauge on England 49, per supplementary mail. National bonds have falten somewhat. The last price is 5214. Gas shares 90, sold at 60 per cent premium. Hides and wool, no transactions. Tallow firm and large arrivals from the country.

Money easy. Discount rates 9 to 12 per cent

Money easy. Discount rates 9 to 12 per cent

VENEZUELA.

The Claims Commission of the United States-Maracaibo to be Attacked—III Health of Moungas.

CARACAS, Oct. 6, 1868.

Our political world is quite devoid of interest at the present moment, as the elections commenced on the 4th and it is generally understood that General José Tadeo Monagas will be elected President. There is an on dit in the city that the government will repudiate the acts of the mixed commission for arranging international claims between Venezuela and the United States, owing to the discovery of seri-ous underhand acts on the part of one of the most

ous underhand acts on the part of one of the most prominent agents.

Report still asserts that General Venancio Pulgar is to attack Maracaibo, and that the government has purchased the Pioneer for that purpose. This steamer has been trading for some time between Chudud-Bolivar and Laguayra, and is far from being adapted for a vessel of war. She has been provided with six small guns and will shortly receive two thirty-two pounders in addition. Since joining the navy her name has been changed to the Monagas.

General Monagas is suffering from ill health and is now residing at the village of El Valle, about five miles from Caracas.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS AND BOSTON TRAVEL.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS AND BOSTON TRAVEL.

(From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 19.1)

We are authorized by the parties themselves to state the substance of an interview that took place last week at the office of the Cunard Steamship Company, in New York, with Sir Edward Cunard himself. A prominent merchant of this city arranged to meet an eminent banker at his office in Wall street for the purpose of having a joint interview with Sir Edward Cunard. The banker, having a previous engagement, requested the merchant to take his (the banker's) card to Mr. Cunard as his office. Bowling Green. The merchant complied and called on Mr. Cunard, asking at what hour it would be convenient for the interview. Mr. Cunard acceded to the proposed hour, one o'clock, but was curious to know what was the particular subject for which the interview was desired. The merchant replied, "Your steamship connection with Boston." Mr. Cunard said, "I am now sending one steamer a week there." "But," said the merchant, "we desire more than that. We wish to load your steamers back." "No use," said Mr. Cunard, "we have tried that; an ounce of experience is worth pounds of advice. You may talk as much as you have a mind to; Boston can never control the business of the West;" and upon this he tore the card of the banker into fragments and scattered them upon the floor. Will any one hereafter undertake to deny that Mr. Cunard has "smubbed Boston." We have the satisfaction, however, of knowing that certain arrangements are in progress through which Boston can afford to be independent even of the Cunard line, and when these arrangements and true to their own resources to vindicate the commercial importance of Boston.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

APPEALS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Address of the Democratic National Com-mittee to the Conservative Voters of the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1868. PELLOW CITIZENS—It is a privilege and duty to are to fight, and which is to decide whether the gov-ernment of this republic is to remain four years more in the hands of the radical party or whether by an energetic, united and last effort you will wrest the power from its grasp and give to us, under a democratic conservative administration, a govern-ment based upon principles of justice, economy and

constitutional liberty.

The issues of the present campaign are plain and self-evident. They appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of every voter in the most unmistakable terms. They have been ably discussed by distinguished orators and leaders of our party since the mination of our candidates.

What the democratic party intends to do, if placed in power by your suffrages, is to restore peace and union to our country; to heal the wounds and sufferings caused by the rebellion; to give to sufferings caused by the rebellion; to give to the people of the South the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution, and by which alone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section; to reduce materially our military and naval establishments, kept up now on an immense scale and at an enormous cost; to introduce into every department of government the strictest economy and to develope by an equitable system of imports and taxation the growing resources of our country, and thus to place the federal finances on a solid and stable footing and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payments. We are charged by the radical party, the party of violence and usurpation, which for the last four years, to prolong its own existence, has set at nought the constitution and the fundamental principles of our government, that we intend revolution and defiance of established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd; it cannot be entertained for a moment by any intelligent voter who has even the most superficial knowledge of the history of his country. The democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations. Its watchword, in peace as in war, has been and will always be the Union, the constitution and the laws. And no man, nor any set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow citizens, can ever expect to receive the support of this great conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. The ballot box and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of redress to which we look.

Pellow democrats, you are fighting for a good and righteous cause. You have for your leader a tried statesman; a patriot who stood by the Union in its darkest hour; a man equally beloved for the purity of his private character as honored for his public virtues. the people of the South the rights to which they

or inspirate character as honored for his phone virtues.

Opposed to you are the men who have subverted the structure of their own system of representative self-government, vindicated to the world by more than half a century of prosperity and greatness; the men who have increased our enormous debt by profligacy and corruption unparalleled; the men who in two successive Congresses have demonstrated their incompetency to diminish our burdens by economy or apportion them with equity; the men who have so distributed our burdens as that they press with excessive weight upon the labor and industry of the country, making rich men richer by making poor men poorer.

cessive weight upon the labor and industry of the country, making rich men richer by making poor men poorer.

Opposed to you are the men who have denied for three years of peace, and will continue to deny until your votes arrest them, self-government to the people of ten States; the men who have taken away the power of our Chief Magistrate to insure a faithful execution of the laws or to command the army and the navy of the United States; the men who did their worst to expel the President from the White House for obeying faithfully the behests of your supreme law; the men who, being conscious of their crimes, dreaded to have the Supreme Court declare their quality, and therefore abridged its jurisdiction and silenced its voice; the men who have usurped and are grasping and wielding powers not possessed to-day by any monarch among civilized mations.

Against these men and all their despotic purposes, which General Grant would be as powerless to hinder as he whom they elected four years ago has been; against these men, their crimes in the pasi, their nefarious designs in the future, you are soon to make one final and determined onslaught.

Four years ago we failed to expel them from power, though we predicted then, as we now predict, their incompetency to give to the people peace; declaring then, as we now declare, the revolutionary purposes of their most active leaders, who rule the party as they would rule the country—with a despotic away. But these four years have justified our warning, Our worst predictious them are their enactments now. What we feared they have done. The revolution has made steady progress. Once more we call every patriot to join our ranks.

If the people will now rise in their majesty and might they can save their institutions and rebuild them. If they are supine and regardless of their sacred interests, so much in the last four years has been accomplished and so much in the next four years has been accomplished and so much in the next four years has been accomplished now much in the next f

death blow to the republican party. It could have been held together by no other nomination. It cannot survive your successful assault. One victory is enough. Your triumph in November will finally reestablish the Union and the constitution for another generation of men. It will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperity to the North and a wise and frugal rule to both. The great prize is worthy your most strenuous endeavor.

Our ranks are unbroken, our courage is unabated. Once more to the breach, and this time victory.

For the Democratic National Committee,

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Address of the Democratic State Committee. New YORK, Oct. 20, 1868. TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK-The results of the October elections demonstrate the fact that large accessions to the democratic party have been made since the last Congressional elec-

tion, in 1396.

In Indiana we have reduced the republican majority from 14,516 to a doubtful claim of 800 majority. We have done this on the largest aggregate vote ever given in that State and in what Schuyler Colfax confesses to be "the severest political contest ever fought in Indiana." Even by the showing of the republicans a further change of one vote in 750—of one-eighth of one per cent—would have completed a political revolution. We have also gained one member of Congress, and perhaps two.

member of Congress, and perhaps two.

In Pennsylvania we have reduced the republican majority in 1806 about one-half. A further change of one vote in 140 would have given us a complete victory in that great commonwealth. We have done this in spite of vast patronage and means of corruption: systematic frauds, skilfully organized by the best masters in that art; and in spite of the unjust exclusion of the votes of citizens of Irish and German birth by a party which claims the suffrage for the negro, as a natural and sacred right, and practically gives him a supremacy over the white man in a large portion of the republic. We have also gained several members for Congress.

In Ohio, in the Congressional election just held, we have rejuced the republican majority more than one-half—from 40,000 to 15,000—from the Congressional election of 1866, and have guiffed three members of Congress.

Never has the indomitable spirit and heroic energy of the democratic party been more nobly manifested.

Never has the indomitable spirit and heroic energy of the democratic party been more nobly manifested.

You have driven in the republicans to their baggage wagons. You have almost routed them.

Pellow democrats, is this a moment for doubt as to what you ought to do? Is it a moment in which even to be counting the chances of the struggle to which we are advancing? We know that we will deserve victory. We will resolve to attain it.

Our cause is the noblest for which men ever strove. We aim to rostore the republic as our fathers created it. We would paclificate the South, it is caluminous to say that we would restore any form of human slavery. We respected the local treatment of a local evil, and we awaited the gradual processes of civilizing and christianizing induences, and of moral and material agencies, and would have averted a civil conflict, in which have perished more young men of our own race than all those of the same age and sex who were held in slavery. But we never sanctioned the servitude of any human being, and we know that personal silvery once destroyed can never nor ever ought to be revived. We, and our fathers and grandfathers have stood for the Union of these Btates against provincial factions, North and South. We sacrificed political power in nearly all the States, counties and towns in our great Middle States, in the vain effort to avert civil strife, and when that failed we have shed more democratic blood in the war, which we sought to avert and which our political adversaries managed, than they gave to the same cause. And to-day there gather in our ranks more—many more—of the scarred survivors of the common soldiers of that war than all the republicans can boast. Those gallant veterans are for pacification, and we are for pacification. War is no longer necessary. The animosities of war have no longer any excuse. We want peace. We want se stored harmony. We would give back self-government to all parts of our country, and believe that it can be safely done. We want our costly armaments reduce

want trade to be liberalized, and all our industries to be once more enfrancised. We want the prosperity for our whole people which is the natural fruit of the institutions of our fathers.

Fellow citizens, it is a faise calumny that we desire to overthrow the pernicious systems of our adversaries—their government by force or by fraud in the Southern States, their supremacy of the negro over the white citizen—by any but the peaceful remedy of the ballot box. We resist by lawful and peaceful measures the practical revolution which the republicans are gradually accomplishing. We and our candidates are pledged to restore and not to destroy the republic.

Fellow democrats of New York, we call on you to make a grand and final rally.

Your standard-bearer in the national contest, who would gladiy have laid down the honor of a victory already achieved, advances with your fag to the forefront of the battle. We appeal to the 400,000 democrats of New York—one and all—to gather around him. Our example will animate to new vigor our comrades in other States. Two and a haif millious of democrats, under our chosen leaders, with our organization unbroken, with our masses compact, with our old and honored finag floating proudly over us, will join in our final and, we trust, victorious struggle for constitutional government and civil liberty.

Chalrman of the State Committee.

Horatio Seymour to Take the Stump. UTICA, Oct. 20, 1868. Governor Seymour leaves here to-morrow for Buf falo to take the stump for the democracy. He will speak in Buffalo on Thursday. Appointments for other States not yet made.

Mayor Hoffman on the Proposed Change of Candidates. WATKINS, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1868.

Mayor Hoffman addressed a large assemblage here to-day. In the course of his speech he said the newspaper proposition to change the ticket was made without his knowledge and without consulta-tion with the Central State Committee or any leading democrat of New York; that the democracy of the city of New York would stand firm to Seymour and Blair and give them the largest majority ever given to any candidates.

The Disorganizers Rebuked-Address of the Erie County Democracy. 4

BUFFALO, Oct. 20, 1888.
The Eric County Democratic Committee issue an address this morning which, after alluding to the recent elections, contains the following significant paragraph:-

paragraph:—
Under these encouraging circumstances we are asked by a handful of treacherous politicians in the city of New York, whose God is gold, and whose organ is the World, to haul down the hag of thirty-seven equal States; to desert our standard bearers and to abandon the contest. The answer to this cowardly proposition has been one emphatic "No!" sprung from every democratic heart, and spoken by every democratic voice from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. "No!" a thousand times "No!" Surrender on the eve of battle and of victory! Never. Our cause is our country's, ever; our platform is the Union and the constitution; our candidates the deliberate choice of the representatives of the democratic masses—men tried, trusted and true. We will stand by them and the republic we fight for to re-establish so long as they bear aloft the banner committed to their keeping. This shameful conspiracy to turn back the swelling tide of democrating strength and to add New York to the remaining list of doubtful States, should rouse every democrat to action and move every democratic arm to strike heavier blows. Clad in the armor of truth; bold in the advocacy of right; invincible in a fair fight, we are not to be betrayed into the hands of our enemies or sold in the mart where capital in its greed seeks to enslave the working millions to a century of toil that it may change the rustle of its greenbacks to the clink of coin.

CITY POLITICS.

Grand Republican Demonstration at Cooper Institute-Addresses by Gerritt Smith, At-torney General Brewster, of Pennsylvanin and Others.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute Building was last night crowded by a large and enthusiastic audience, embracing a goodly proportion of handsome and elegantly attired ladies, for whose especial accommodation front seats had been reserved. The occasion was a mass meeting of the Union Republi-Presidential Campaign Club, the Griswold and Cornell Central Campaign Club and the Central Grant Club, in combination. The hall was, as usual, handsomely decorated, and the Union Glee Club and a brass band discoursed favorite music. Charles S. Spencer, Thomas Murphy and Rufus F. Andrews, Presidents of the respective organizations under whose auspices the meeting was held, acted as chairmen. GERBITT SMITH was introduced as the first speaker.

and in an elaborate and characteristic address pro-ceeded to discuss the questions involved in the pending canvass. After dwelling at some length years may easily be accomplished, no obstacle then remaining, that the revolution will become a fixed fact, the structure of our government will have been completely remodelled. It may be a government, still it will no longer be your representative self-government.

For this final struggle, then, fellow-democrats of the United States, let us invigorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short. The foc is stubborn and desperate. Our victory would be the deadt blow to the republican party. It could have democrats and capable of great power and usecrisis in its history, and claimed that it had failen and forever. There might be democratic parties, he said, in the future worthy of the name of democrats and capable of great power and usefulness, but he meant that with its present principles of pro-slavery it had irrevocably been overthrown. Slavery being gone the great tap-root of the party was gone, and the party itself must soon wither and die. Nothing short of slavery could sustain so bad a thing as this democratic party. It could not survive a year, a day, unless it had the carrion fiesh of slavery to feed upon, or, at least, its bones to pick upon. The only thing the party could do to recover itself was, to seek to conciliate the exslaveholder by doing what it could to put the whole political power of the South into the hands of the whites of the South. This was what Andrew Johnson tried, and that moment the democratic party and Johnson and the South became one again. By the force of democratic dogmas the feeling of the oid slaveholders of the South, never kindly disposed toward the negro, have been supplanted by an undying hatred for him. The immediate results of their policy was the murdering, plundering and outraging of loyal men, black and white, by hundreds, and then it was that the great republican party aboved themselves to resist this infernal policy. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution he held to be a wrong to the black man and to the nation, in providing that where a State disfranchises a race it shall have no representation in the councils of the nation for that disfranchised race. To disfranchise a race, especially when all other races were franchised, was to outlaw that race. He also severely rebuked President Pierce's course during his administration as encouraging the sentiment that ultimately ripened late rebellion, by his inaugural address and his first message to Congress. And when Pierce uttered those sentiments he (the speaker) resolved never to know him, never to take him by the hand or darken the doors of his mansion, an

Congressional Nominations, The Constitutional Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional district met last night and nominated S. S. Cox by acclamation.

S. S. Cox by acclamation.

The Gongressional Convention of the radical republicans of the Seventh district met last night and nominated General Joseph R. Pinckney.

The Union Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh district met last night at No. 21 avenue D, and unanimously nominated General Joseph R. Pinckney for Congressional representative of that district.

Assembly Nominations.

The following nominations of candidates for Assembly were made by the radical republicans last

night:—
First District—Bartholomew Griffin,
Ninth District—J. S. Ritterband.
Twenty-first District—Robert C. Brown.
The Conservative Republican Convention of the
Ninth Assembly district adjourned to Friday night
without making a nomination.

Mozart Hall County Convention. Mozart Hall County Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the General Countitee, the
County Convention of the Mozart Hall democracy
met at their headquarters last evening and organized by the election of Mr. George Shea as chairman
and Messrs. John Mitchell and William K. Edgerton
as secretaries. A motion was carried that a comas secretaries. A motion was carried that a committee of seven be appointed to offer a list of names of nominees, for the consideration of the Convention at its next meeting, and Messrs. McCoole, Cornell, O'Callahan, Heath, McLaughlan, Rosenberg and McCarty were appointed to act as such committee.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. William V. Lee, chairman of the General Committee, were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent State elections, by the slender majorities of the republican parity, though sustained by the temporary sides of political paironage and intimidation, clearly demonstrate the increasing eleposition of the people to return the coverament of the country into the time hon-

ared guidance of the national democratic party, and that the firmness of purpose and unconquerable will evinced by our party in these electric with great emphasis that it sails possesses, exempt from the more than half a century the national organization through which and by which the scople themselves directly ruled the Union in peace and pros-perfix.

nerfy.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, in view of the comparatively small majorities by which the republicans have succeeded and of the means by which those majorities were obtained, and our greatly increased vote, the democratic party can enter upon the approaching election with every reasonable assurance of continuing its governance in this municipality and regaining it throughout the State and

The Mass Meeting of War Democrats To

Night.

The meeting of war democrats to-night at the The meeting of war democrats to-night at the Cooper Institute will be a prominent event in the present Presidential campaign. The call has been signed by nearly 100 of our most induential citizens, all of whom were war democrats. It is believed it will ensure General Grant many thousands of votes in this State. The demonstration will be one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this city. Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer will be present and speeches will be inade by ex-Judge Pierrepont, Francis B. Cutting, H. G. Stebbins, Henry Mott and others.

RINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Ticket of the Kings County Democratic Asso

ciation.

The following are the nominations made on Monday evening by the Kings County Democratic Asso-clation in opposition to the regular ticket:—District Attorney, ex-Judge Daniel P. Barnard; County Trea-Attorney, ex-Judge Daniel P. Barnard; County Treasurer, James M. Seabury: Superintendent of the Poor, Third district, Captain Theodore Chappel; Fifth district, James Campbell; Coroners, Dr. Cornelius Murphy, Twelith ward, and James Lynch, Thirteenth ward; Justice of the Sessions, Stephen I. Voorhies; Comptroller, Levi B. Faron; Auditor, Brigadier General Eugene Kozlay; Collector of Taxes, Henry Harteau; City Treasurer, Nathan B. Morse; Police Justice, James Cornwell; Justice of the Peace, First district, Richard B. Leach; Second district, Michael Wallace, Twelith ward; Sixth district, T. O'Connor. The nominations for Congress in the Second and Third districts were deferred for consideration until Wednesday evening,

Meeting of the Democratic General Con mittee.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings county met last evening at their headquarters, Cour street, James B. Craig in the chair. The regular street, dames h. Graig in the chair. The regular ticket, as nominated, was read and endorsed unanimously by the committee. It was announced that a democratic ratification mass meeting would be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday night week, at which Horatio Seymour, Senator Buckalew and Mr. Pendleton will speak. It was resolved to advertise the nominations in the county papers and the committee adjourned for one week.

RIATR.

General Blair on General Grant. The following is the text of the remarks of General Blair in regard to his prediction of the assassi nation of General Grant in the White House, about which the radicals are making some little capital:—
The point to which I desire to bring you is this, that in this struggle we have everything at stake; that it his struggle we have everything at stake; that it is the final and last struggle for the preservation of free constitutional government in Americathat if we fail in it the republic fails with us. It becomes the mere appendage of the military chieftain who is clevated to power in the name of the Presidency. But he never well leave the Presidential mansion as long as he lives. I have nothing to say against him personally; I have no intention of derogating from his great merits as a soldier, and I have no desire to tarnish any of the laurels which he won in the services that he gave to the country during the late war. But I have just as little design of surrendering absolute power into the hands of any man, no matter how illustrious he may have made his name in this great war. He came back a conqueror, and has by treating those States, in violation of the constitution, as mere provinces, shown his intention to treat the whole people of this country as mere dependencies—appearances indicate, if we may judge from the treatment of the Southern States by the faction he represents, to make the Presidency a mere stepping stone to absolute power. That is my judgment of his character and his design, and we can argue well what the innation of General Grant in the White House, about Southern States by the faction he represents, to make the Presidency a mere stepping stone to absolute power. That is my judgment of his character and his design, and we can argue well what the intention of this party is from what this party has already done.

Letter from General Blair-The Meaning of the Brodhead Letter Explained.

The following letter has just made its appearance in the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier:—

in the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier:—

FORT SANDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY, August 24, 1868.

To Mr. James Howes, Lafayette, Ind.:—

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter in which you ask me If I would endeavor to have the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts tested by the Supreme Court before proceeding to treat them as null and void. In answer I say that the vital principle of the reconstruction acts has already been decided to be unconstitutional, null and void by the Supreme Court, the whole Bench concurring in the case of Miligan and Bowles, which went up from the State of Indiana on a writ of habeas corpus.

In that case it was decided, in the plain language of the constitution, that the government could not establish martial law in time of peace or try a citizen by military commission or court martial. The reconstruction acts, so-called, stand on martial law and nothing eise. It is the essence of these acts. They were prepared and put in execution in time of protound peace, in defaunce of the unanimous dicision of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred, and they and all that has been done under them are null and void.

cuiton in time of profound peace, in defiance of the unanimous dicision of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred, and they and all that has been done under them are nuil and void.

A case was made under these acts—the case of McCardle, of Mississippi—and brought before the Supreme Court, and it is well known that the Court was ready to declare these acts unconstitutional, when Congress passed another act to deprive the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction, and openly attempted to intimidate the judges by threats of remodeling the court.

The Supreme Court, in another case—that of Cummings, of Missouri—decided that the disfranchisement of the white people of the Southern States by an act of Congress was a bill of attainder and an expost Into law, both of which were forbidden in express terms by the constitution. Even the radicals admit, in their Chicago platform, that the States alone have the right from the white people and give it to the negroes within the States; and yet Congress has assumed to take the right from the white people and give it to the negroes within the Southern States.

The reconstruction acts violate the constitution in all these particulars, and it has been already so decided by the Supreme Court. The constitution says the military shall always be subordinate to the civil authority, and erected military governments at the South. Do you want a decision of the Supreme Court to show that this is unconstitutional? Are those who say that the military is subordinate to the civil authority revolution ista? Are those who domand the restoration of the trial by jury, which has been suppressed in the South by the reconstruction acts, revolutionists? Are those who domand the restoration of the trial by jury, which has been suppressed in the South by the reconstruction acts, to be branded as revolutionists because we proclaim, in the very language of the constitution, that Congress shall pass no bill of attainder or expost facto law? or shall we be thus branded for claiming what the constitution shat

BORDER AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural

Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Fair—Sound Advice from the President of the Society—Characteristic Address by Ex-Glovernor Vance—The Races—Arrest of a Pickpecket.

Danville, Va., Oct. 20, 1868.

The fair of the Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina commenced to-day. The exhibition of stock, machinery and useful articles is very fine. The fair will continue four days. Seven thousand persons were present to-day from various States. Colonel William T. Southerlin, President of the society, delivered an address. He said:—

Many persons are disposed to give up in despair unless their own political views prevail. To all such he would say, let the approaching election for President go as it may, you cannot hope to prosper in business unless you put forth proper effort, each individual for himself. We may reasonably hope that in any event we have seen the worst of our trouble. We have nearly if not quite reached bottom. The next turn of the wheel will be upwards. The country cannot any more endure a paralyzad, must be restored; or vitality of the whole country must perish. It is but reasonable to hope that whoever may be exaited to the high position of President of the United States will so far forget party as to view with patriotic eyes his whole country and adopt a policy that will speedly place all the States of the Union on an eq and footing, and use his power and position in restoring the country to prosperity and peace. This was an undertaking that would command the confidence

and support of all good people in every portion of the country, and would not fall of success. If it should prove that these opinions are well founded and the people of the South met the question in the proper spirit of conciliation, we may then look forward hopefully for the dawn of a brighter era.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, then delivered the annual address. He saki:

The first thing that appeared to me as worthy of grave consideration was the great change which the abolition of slavery brought about for the Southern farmers. At first, it struck a deadly blow at the system of large farms. The breaking up of larger farms, into smaller ones and the substitution of white labor would inevitably drive the negro from the land. There is danger, too, that our people, in their changed condition, will embrace the idea commonly worshipped in progressive communities, that money is the good of this life, and the accumulation of it the chief end of man. God forbid that the Southern people should ever be bound to the charlot wheels of len. Franklin and learn to esteem his picayone maxims above the apodlegmis of Bacon. May they never, never establish a Mecca Cape Cod or Buzzard's Bay, or, worse, to allow the odor of Weathersheld ontons to ascend from their altars of sacrifice. (Applause.) Change in labor is equally pregnant with important changes to our people. Small farms were never used to much negro labor. The defining of immigration, and the beginning of immigration is the beginning of immigration and the base famining of immigration is the beginning of immigration and the satisfaction towards the humble paths of labor for which he is fitted. He is told that he should mot only control the destinies of a great Union at the ballot box, but is emimently gifted, without knowing the alphabet from a steam engine, to frame and organize the laws of a people whose statesmanship is enriched with the experience of four thousand years, and believes he can spin our constitutions equally as well as spin rais. Nor will he work

eight dollars per day as a framer of constitutions, so called.

Both addresses were enthusiastically applauded.
In the race for a purse of \$200 Harvey's Flyaway beat Paxon's American Star. Time, 2:49 and 2:44.
Bradshaw's Virginia Girl beat Crampton's Benicta Boy and Harvey's Ploughboy in 3:05 and 3:09-mity dollars premium for best gentlemen's driving horses.
J. W. Mallory, of New York, was arrested and committed to jail for picking the pocket of Henry Stanley of \$250.

EUROPE

The French transatlantic mail steamship Pereire, Captain Duschene, from Havre the 8th and Brest the 10th of October, arrived at this port yesterday evening after an excellent voyage, bringing a report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to the last named day, as late as the mails on board the Cunard steamsnip Russia from Liverpool.

Constantinople papers to the 30th of September

have come to hand by way of Paris. The Levant Herald writes as follows on the ministerial changes

Herald writes as follows on the ministerial changes consequent on the absence of Fuad Pacha:—
The even temporary retirement of Fuad Pacha from the councils of his sovereign cannot but be generally and deeply regretted both in the East and the West, as well on account of the loss to the statesmanship of the empire and, we may say, to the diplomacy of Europe, at a not uncritical juncture, as on personal grounds for its cause—a protracted illness which has at length utterly incapacitated his Highness from continuing to discharge those important and onerous services which he has rendered to the State for many years past with such conspicuous ability, tact and amenity.

The death is announced at Montpellier of Colonel Dumin, whose deathing conduct in command of the

Dupin, whose dashing conduct in command of the French counter-guerilla formed one of the most telling episodes of the late Mexican campaign. M. Guizot completed his eighty-second year on the

5th of October. Within the last few days, says Galignani's Messen ger of the 15th instant, several papers have been circulating a statement to the effect that Count Walewski left his heirs a large fortune. We have reason to believe that the deceased statesman died in very moderate circumstances. It is true that the Em-peror gave him a large estate in the Landes, but extensive works have to be carried out before the property, which has never brought in anything, can sup-ply his heirs with the legitimate income which the Emperor wished to secure to the honest man whose tenure of the highest positions were never turned to account to increase his fortune. The hotel in the Avenue Montaigne is not by any means the vast mansion that is represented; it is a small private house, very tastefully built at Count Walewski's own expense. As regards the two other estates, one is a small country house at St. Germain-en-Laye, the other a very modest chalet on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, near Evian.

SPAIN.

Carlist Renunciation of the Throne.

Carlist Renunciation of the Throne.

The following is the text of the renunciation of the infante Don Carlos of the Spanish throne, dated Paris, October 3, 1868:—

Having no ambition except for the welfare of Spain—that is to say, the prosperity of my beloved country at nome and its prestige abroad—I consider it my duty to abdicate, and by these presents I do abdicate all my rights to the Crown of Spain in favor of my well-loved son, bon Carlos de Bourbon and d'Este.

IGAN DE BOULDON ET DE DE LOVE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE

JUAN DE BOURBON ET DE BRAGANZA.

Marshal Serrano's Cabinet Manifesto.
The Madria Gazette publishes the following pro-clamation from Marshal Serrano, Captain General of the Army, to whom the Junta confided on the 3d of October the formation of a provisional govern-

of October the formation of a provisional governmeat:—
Sraniards—Invested with the supreme power and
charged to form a government which is to rule the
country until it shall itself be definitively constituted, I have the happiness and honor of announcing
to the people of Madrid and Spain that I proceed
immediately to fulfil the duty which the country has
entrusted to me. Men identified with the revolution
will compose the provisional government. Let tranquilility continue, let confidence not be weakened,
nor the magnificent spectacle admired by Europe be
interrupted. The union and discipline of the entire
army, its fraternization with the people and the
patriotism of all will complete the revolutionary
work by avoiding at once the impulsion of the reaction and the discredit of disturbances.

Madrid, Oct. 4.

DUKE DE LA TORRE.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Marshal Serrano, from the balcony of the Home office in Madrid on the day of his entry into the capital:

FROPLE OF MADRID:—The revolution has tribulant of the party the par

office in Madrid on the day of his entry into the capital:

FEORLE OF MADRID:—The revolution has triumphed, thanks to the partiotism of the navy, the eforts of the army, to the civic virtues and judgment of the people, and above all to the aid of Divine Providence. The mational rising was just, and the Almighty has given strength to our arms to overcome the tyranis who were opressing us. The revolution has so far only completed its first stage. To be consolidated completely in order that it may bear the fruits we have reason to expect, great sacrifices and great virtues are necessary. Self-love, egotistical tendencies and exclusiveness, of whatevernature it may be, would be fatal to us. Let us be guided by the sacred love of country; let as be inspired by the recollection of our giorious national traditions; lot us remember that Spain is still the nation of St. Quentin, of 1808, of 1864, and we have only to contribute ourselves a little to her giory to completely change the aspect of that generous country, so worthy of a better fate. We will point out to you the path of liberty; follow it in all confidence, but in advancing with prudence, and without for one moment departing from the observance of the laws. We shall be the first to respect them, and we feel confident that you will follow our example; let each man do his duty; confidence will be reciprocal, and the whole of Europa will see that the people, said to be so degraded, is able to give lessons of patrotism and grandeur to all the nations of the earth. Do not forget that liberty must be accomplished by order; those two principles mutually supporting each other render impossible mutually supporting each other render impossible all tyranny from above or below. I promise you that Individual rights shall be scrupilously respected, and that all reforms and economical, administrative or political interests shall be respected and favored by us who represent the revolutionary movement. As sincere patriots we must unite together, and you will see within the sphe

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Oct. 1a.]
The Iberia, of Madrid, has stated that one of the first revolutionary banners hoisted in Madrid was displayed from the mansion belonging to the Countess Montijo, the mother of the Empress. The explanation is very simple; the countess is in the country, and the revolutionary Junta of the quarter, having installed itself in the house, hung out its fing from the balcony.

The Italians to the Revolutionists The Italians to the Revolutionists.

The Madrid Gazette of October 7, states that the Provisional Revolutionary Junta has received the congratulations of the Italians residing in the capital. That body in its reply says:—An opportunity having occurred for placing the two peoples in contact, Italy may be assured that Spain sympathizes with her aspirations, white the Junta hopes that the Spanish nation will find in the Italian people a faithful friend of liberty.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, of Paris, Oct. 0.]
A rumer has been in circulation that the English
government had interfered actively in Madrid since
the fall of Queen Isabella, in favor of a primety candidate. We believe we can state, on the contrary,
that from the first day sir John Crampton, the representative of England, received from Lord Stanley
instructions to abstain wholly from any intervention
in spanish affairs